

ABDULLAH JAN MAGHMOOM
AS A BROADCASTER

Submitted

By

SEYEDA IRAM ZAHRA



DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM
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Abdullah Jan Maghmoom

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As A

BROADCASTER

This thesis is submitted to the Department of Journalism, University of Peshawar in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the MASTER OF ARTS degree in Journalism from University of Peshawar, Pakistan

Submitted

By

SEYEDA IRAM ZAHRA

Approved by: Chairman,
Department of Journalism

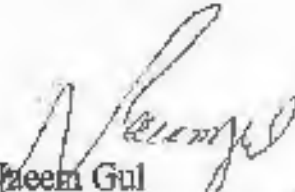
Supervised by: Naeem Gul, Assistant professor,
Department of Journalism

**DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISIM
UNIVERSITY OF PESHAWAR**

CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTENCE

It is to certify that this thesis titled "ABDULLAH JAN
MAGHMOOM AS A BROADCASTER", is written by Seyedra Iram Zahra.

This piece of research work is accepted and approved for viva-voce.


Naeem Gul
23-10-98
Assistant Professor/

Thesis Advisor

Department of Journalism.

University of Peshawar.

*Beginning With the
Name of "Allah" Almighty:
The Most Gracious
The Most Merciful
Whose Help We Solicit*

Dedication

*Dedicated to my
Respected and affectionate parents,
my every achievement indebted to their best
possible support. They always pray for my
better and bright future. Whose very
existence have been a source
of inspiration for me.*



When Wealth is Lost

Nothing is Lost

When Health is Lost

Something is Lost

When Character is Lost

Everything is Lost

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All Praise be to Allah, the source of all knowledge, wisdom within and beyond our comprehension who enabled me to complete my studies.

The completion and production of every book, Thesis or project is not a single man's task. One should definitely take the assistance and co-operation of some people during such complicated job. I have also completed my thesis on the same format. Many people have extended their valuable assistance and co-operation which enabled me to give final shape to this manuscript. All such circles of my advisors, colleagues, friends, and relatives deserve acknowledgement.

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(Amin)

SEYEDA IRAM ZAHRA
THE RESEARCHER.
September, 1999.
UNIVERSITY OF PESHAWAR.

PREFACE

It is always hard and tough to do research about a personality, particularly a versatile genius who at the same time is veteran, journalist, broadcaster, dramatist, announcer and poet. Abdullah Jan Maghmoon is such a figure who has rendered significant and worth mentioning services and contribution.

The main purpose of this research is to explore and realize the services of this eminent person, Abdullah Jan Maghmoon in various fields such as journalism, literature, acting and broadcasting in particular.

During the completion of this research, the researcher as tried her best in laboriously accumulating bits of information regarding various aspects of the fourth mentioned personage.

To dig out more and more information the researcher consulted Maghmoon's family members, his friends and other acquaintance, to have sizeable amount his service a diligent and thorough search was conducted in so many places like Pakistan Television Center, Pakistan Broad Casting Corporation, Peshawar and library of department of journalism.

Due to shortage of time and resources the researcher feels no hesitation in admitting the possible deficiencies and shortcoming in her work. However she at the same time, is optimistic about the utility and importance of her research, so it is hoped that the same research will be of some help for the future researchers, students of arts, literature and journalism.

- *In the first chapter of this thesis Abdullah Jan Maghmoom's whole life, his family background, early education, etc has been discussed.*
- *The second chapter includes Maghmoom's contribution to media other than broad casting, like as announcer dramatist, poet script writer etc*
- *The third chapter deals with the contribution of Abdullah Jan Maghmoom as broad caster*
- *Conclusion is given in the fourth chapter of this thesis. Bibuography is given at the end.*

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CHAPTER

1

INTRODUCTION

Abdullah Jan Maghmoom altee 'Marchakay' has been one of the most popular and distinguished artists of Peshawar Radio Station. He is one of the Pioneers of Radio artists of his time. He was very popular due to his distinctive accent and voice, therefore, Radio listeners used to wait for his programs very anxiously and impatiently. He was equally popular amongst the elders, youngsters and children, both male and female. His fascinating, stylish, and melodious voice and piercing dialogues attracted the Radio listeners and consoled their emotions and inspirations. Abdullah Jan Maghmoom gave new style of broadcasting to Radio Peshawar, therefore it is worth mentioning that Pakistan broadcasting corporation (PBC) Peshawar has not been able to find his substitute.

So far, with the passage of time, the role of radio has developed and impressed, yet some of the Radio artists still persist both in memories and hearts of the people, Abdullah Jan Maghmoon is one of them which is doubtless fact. I have conducted a descriptive conversation with Abdullah Jan Maghmoon in order to know first hand and detailed information about him especially as broadcaster. During a sitting with Abdullah Jan Maghmoon, when he was asked about 'Moghmoon' as his poetic name i.e. (*Takhtalas*), he explained that his family financial position, was very weak. Besides there existed many other desperate conditions and unhealthy surroundings which were the main causes that he remained grieved i.e. 'Maghmoon'. As a poetic name it reflects this tragic aspect of his life and poetry, later on, " *Maghmoon* " became part of his name and he is used to be addressed as Abdullah Jan Maghmoon.

FAMILY BACKGROUND OF ABDULLAH JAN MAGHMOON:

Abdullah Jan Maghmoon was born on 28th October, 1928 in a religious family in a small village, known as 'Darmangi', situated on the Warsak road near Peshawar Cantt. His ancestors were pious, learned and religious minded. His father, Hafiz Abdur-Rauf was a teacher by profession in Madrasa "*Tareem-ul-Quran*", at Sarki Gate Peshawar City. The forefathers of Abdullah Jan Maghmoon belong to khail Tribe. About the

Khalil Tribe, he said that there were four brothers and now there are four tribes upon their names and Khalil is one of them. The other three are *Mohmand, Barizai, and Dawzai*.

Abdullah Jan Maghnoom was an extrovert, and during his childhood he spared no person of his family in teasing. Later on, this naughty boy became a prudent person and brought great fame to his family.

When he crossed the age of his childhood, his elders were anxious about education. They wanted to educate him well. But unfortunately the education system of that time was not common and very few people were inclined to it, due to lack of facilities and unawareness. There existed no schools or Madrassas in underdeveloped village like Darmangi. So his father managed to admit him and his elder brother Mr Ubaidullah in a primary school at Sarki Gate Peshawar. Transport system was not so much developed and people had to pass through various problems while going somewhere. Abdullah Jan Maghnoom was also suffering from this problem. Lack of facilities also created some hurdles in the way of Abdullah Jan Maghnoom. Due to inconvenient transportation, his father used to take them on his bicycle to the school at Sarki Gate Peshawar.

After getting primary education Abdullah Jan Maghmoon took admission in Islamia High School now known as Government Higher Secondary School no.3, Peshawar City. Abdullah Jan Maghmoon was too much genius from the very beginning and had showed extra ordinary performance in his studies.

Abdullah Jan Maghmoon was very intelligent, hard working and had achieved a remarkable position. His teachers loved him very much due to his qualities. Every teacher wanted to involve him in class discussions upon various topics related to course. His teachers knew very well that Abdullah Jan Maghmoon will give them proper response.

The sources of income of the people were very limited at that time. Farming was the only source of income for most of the people living in that area, while maximum education standard was matriculation those days. After matriculation, people oftenly had to look for clerical jobs in various Government departments. After getting that job they considered it as great honour for them and their family. Because such jobs were not easily achievable at that time.

Abdullah Jan Maghnoom was very fond of performing on Radio. In 1942, when he was the student of 8th class, one day an official of All India Radio (AIR) came to his school and consulted his teachers. He demanded to provide him such a boy who could perform on Radio. He was asked to contact one of the brilliant teachers, Abdullah Jan Aseer "Mr. Abdullah Jan Aseer of Zaida" was in such a position to fulfill his demand, because he had an active and social student like Abdullah Jan Maghnoom. He recommended Abdullah Jan Maghnoom on the basis of his ability and intelligence. Luckily he was invited to the Radio Station. Abdullah Jan Maghnoom availed the opportunity and performed in a children program. It was a play named, "DA USTAAD LAKHTA" (دوست لاکھتا) i.e. 'The Teacher Stuck', written by Mr. Umar seemab, brother of a veteran and well-known pashto poet Ameer Hamza Khan Shinwari. His joys knew no bounds on his successful performance. His performance was very much appreciated by the listeners. Thus a sort of link was established between the Radio and Abdullah Jan Maghnoom.

Meanwhile Abdullah Jan Maghnoom passed his metric examination and began to struggle for service in order to support his father and family. He was very sensitive and responsible from the very beginning, he did not want to become further burden upon his father, because he was the only

person who was earning livelihood for his family, he got temporary job in the Government press, but he was not satisfied with this job. So he left this job. So he left this job and his efforts proved fruitful by getting another permanent job, as a studio clerk All India Radio. (He was very keen to keep himself in touch with microphone. He used to take active part in various Radio programs.

In recognition of his merit, Abdullah Jan Maghmoom was given the chance of performance on microphone. Soon he was entrusted with the job of announcer in the All India Radio (A I R). He had the honor that when India was divided, he was the first person to announce in pashto, " This is Radio Pakistan" at 12:00 midnight on 14th of August, 1947 This was a unique honor which he possessed. The announcement, later on, became the identity of Abdullah Jan Maghmoom. He was known as the very first announcer of Radio Pakistan who had the honor to announce the independence and the existence of Pakistan

With the passage of time he improved his artistic performance and became a well known announcer, artist, poet, drama writer and script writer. Through Radio he was able to polish his art and talents in the above stated

CHAPTER. 2

MAGHMOOM'S

**LITERARY
CONTRIBUTIONS**

fields. Because due to his hard work and extra ordinary qualities he availed all the opportunities and succeeded to establish him in Radio Pakistan.

As far as his private and domestic life is concerned, he is a good, soberminded, sympathetic and self made person. Due to these qualities he is being respected in the people of all walks of life.

He respects his wife and deserves respect from her and enjoys mutual understanding. Abdullah Jan Maghmoon's family comprises a sincere wife, well versed with household matters, three sons and four daughters,

CHAPTER

2

ABDULLAH JAN MAGHMOOM

**AS ANNOUNCER, DRAMATIST, SCRIPT WRITER, AUTHOR, POET,
AND JOURNALIST:-**

Abdullah Jan Maghmoom is known as a popular poet, tolerant and successful journalist, distinguished drama-writer good and efficient author and the very first announcer of Pakistan Broad Casting corporation Peshawar His vocality as an announcer is still remembered.

AS AN ANNOUNCER:-

After passing Matriculation in 1944, he joined the all India Radio as a studio clerk and soon exposed his qualities. Because he liked microphone since beginning and took part in various Radio Programs.

His keen interest and love with microphone, vocality graded him as announcer. In other words, he started his career as an announcer in the All India Radio as a popular and well known announcer

A Radio programme namely '*DA DOSTANO KHABARI ATAREY*' (د دوستانو خبره اترے) "*Dialogue Of Friends*" was started in Pashto in which the character of '*Hidayat Khan*' was handed over to Abdullah Jan Maghmoom. He played his role in such an excellent manner that people still remember and visualize his performance. This programme was so popular, that it went on air for three years. Similarly his character as "*Pamela Khan*" was also a well known name the listeners, but the program through which Abdullah Jan Maghmoom won over innumerable air talents, who would often go to the radio station gate to a glance at him was, "*Da Pakistan Ghazal*", (*The battle of Pakistan*), (ده پاکستان غزل) which was being broadcast as a counter propaganda programme during the days of September, 1965 war against India.

When India was divided and Pakistan came into being in 1947, Abdullah Jan Maghmoom had the honour and was the first announcer to announce in Pashto the news of the independence of Pakistan. And the wording, "*This is Radio Pakistan*" in Pashto i.e. (د ریډیو پاکستان نه) at

12:00 midnight on 14th August, 1947. He is still proud of it and rejoices when recalls his past memory. This announcement was welcomed all over the Muslim countries, because global appearance of Pakistan was a great achievement not only for the Muslims of Pakistan but for the Muslims of all over the world, specially for the Muslim countries of the world.

Station Director Radio Pakistan Peshawar, Nisar Mohammad Khan said about Abdullah Jan Maghmoon that his efforts and services as an announcer for Radio Pakistan can never be denied because he is the first ever announcer of Radio Pakistan Peshawar. And he will have this credit throughout the history of Radio Pakistan Peshawar. Abdullah Jan Maghmoon is the prominent figure of the history of Pakistan Broad Casting Corporation PBC Peshawar.¹

Inayatullah Zia, producer of Radio Pakistan Peshawar said about Abdullah Jan Maghmoon that he had made great struggle as announcer for Radio Peshawar throughout his stay in Radio.²

ABDULLAH JAN MAGHMOOM AS A DRAMATIST:-

As a dramatist Abdullah Jan Maghmoom gained a unique and unexcelled position. He tried his best to reflect social problems in his plays. He has a great fun to portray the social problems and issues of the society in a better way. The story of his drama is the story of a common person of the society. They felt him very near and close to them. This is the reason that every one who listened and watched his dramas, became his fan. Most of his dramas are also related to love stories, for example, in his drama "*NEMGARAY ARMAN*" (نمگرای ارمان) He has narrated a character of such a person who had a deep love for a girl and was ready to sacrifice everything for her. But social evils customs and traditions came across between their true love and he did not succeed to marry her. He has described about the crushing of his aspirations.

Abdullah Jan Maghmoom have written many dramas for Radio and Television depicting particular character and concepts which proved very popular and were appreciated by the listeners and viewers. Main ideas of some of his dramas broadcasting from Radio and Telecasted from Television are as under:-

"SAZZA" (Punishment) ()

A Khan belonging to a village goes to Hujra of his village to visit his farmers. All his farmers and workers came to hujra obeying his orders and sat on the ground around him. He looks at the farmers and workers. A worker namely "Juma Khan" remains absent. He asks from the present workers about his absence. They replied that he was just coming after finishing some work in the field. This enrages him and orders for his immediate presence. He is brought and Khan orders him for Kneel down position. A stone weighing about 10mounds lying in Hujara is ordered to be placed on his back. His wife learns about it and rushes to Hujra along with her small child. Seeing her husband in such a miserable condition, she starts weeping and requests for sympathy. But cruel Khan takes no pity. In short Juma Khan dies under the load of such a heavy stone. Then Khan orders to remove the stone from his dead body. It was punishment for his late coming.

"MOR" Mother () =

"Mother knows about the drowning of her beloved son in a deep water. She swears that she will revenge from this water. She dies but not drinks water, leaving best example of sacrifice of a mother hood "

OKHKEY (اُکھکی)

The drama "Okhkey" depicts the traditional rivalry in Pukhtoon society among the cousins. In the drama a young man and girl (who are also cousins in relation) get married. The bridegroom was killed by his other cousins on the very first night of marriage by expressing enmity of ego. At this cruelty all the people and the relatives of bridegroom were weeping but the bride was kept silent on this tragic occasion. The people were whispering each other that why she is not aggrieved on her husband's death. The next day the newly bride was found dead in the grave yard of her bridegroom with tears. These tears were the central theme of the drama 'Okhkey'.

KHAIRAT (کھیرات)

Money, clothes, meal and so many things of daily use usually giving to the poor by wealthy people of the society is called Khairat (charity). It is the right of poor because they have requirements which they can not fulfill without money. But in society some of elites give charity in such a way that they want to get popularity, specially Khan's, Chaudhries, etc. adopt such a way to gain the sympathies and support of people. But some time they arrange such a charity function in which they invite their friends, and no poor seems here. They show that all this is for poor. Same thing is the main theme of drama 'Khairat'.

MRAVI GULOONA (میراوی گولوٹا)

The drama Mravi Guloona (میراوی گولوٹا) depicts the traditional style of our culture, as a poor girl involves in a love affair with a rich young man. The father of young man was not happy with the love affair of his son, ultimately he kills the poor girl with the help of his persons. The young man used to go the graveyard of his late beloved with fresh flowers to express his lost love. One day the young man founded with dead flowers in the graveyard and this is the central theme of the drama.

DA AZADAI KHWAGA (دہ آزادی خواگہ)

This drama was based on the independence of Pakistan, that how the people of Pakistan became satisfied when they succeeded to get their own state. Now they are well aware of the importance of freedom.

KHPAL WAK AU KHPAL IKHTIAR (کھپال واگ او کھپال اختیار)

Importance of freedom, struggle during the freedom movement and sacrifices made for freedom was the main theme. This drama namely, 'Khpal Wak au Khpal Ikhtiar' How people sacrifices to achieve their goal in shape of independent state. But now when they have succeeded, they are

free in their activities, they have no restriction from non-Muslims ruler side that they keep check on them. Now no one have the right to compel them against their whims and wishes. This thing was discussed in this drama by Abusullah Jan Maghnoom.

CHAPAY ❦ ➡

The story 'Chapay' central zes on the life a wife, husband and a baby. The wife was very faithful to her husband and always want to keep her husband all the time. The husband used to drink a glass of milk at night before sleeping. Once at night the wife was preparing milk to her husband, unfortunately the milk was poured down as she become fear that her husband will must react to the non availability of milk. So she hurriedly put her own milk from her breast in the glass. When the husband reached home the baby was crying for milk. But her mother was helpless owing the empty breast. The husband said to feed the baby but she could not obey and told the whole story to her husband. In reaction the husband at once divorced the faithful wife without any clarification. She took her baby and went out go away to the river side, where she committed suicide along with her baby (daughter) by jumping in to the river and surrendered themselves to the cruel contours (waves) of river.

'ZWANI MARG' (Death in youth) (

" A poor farmer has a young son who is seriously ill and on death point. Father has no money for his treatment. He goes to a doctor and tells him about his son's illness and requests for his treatment. Doctor insists on fee. Poor man cannot afford fee so he goes to his landlord in whose fields he works and requests for financial help. He also refuses and demands the return of previous loan. In short when he enters his home being disappointed, his son breathes his last and dies for want of money "

A competition of drama was held in Abaseen Arts Council Peshawar in which this drama " ZWANI MARG" written by Abdullah Jan Maghmoom got first prize. In recognition of his literary services, he was awarded a " Radio Award", by Radio Pakistan. Photo copy of the cutting of newspaper regarding this award, see appendix A at the end of thesis

A brief list of his popular Television and Radio Drama is appended below

**POPULAR DRAMAS, WRITTEN BY ABDULLAH JAN MAGHMOOM
FOR RADIO AND TELEVISION:-**

1. Nimgaray Arman (ننگرے ارمان), Radio Drama)

2. Mravi Gulona	(T V Drama,) (مراری گلونا)
3. Zwan Margo	(Radio & T V) (جونی مرگ)
4. Okhkey	(Radio Drama) (اوکھے)
5. Chapey	(Radio Drama) (چپے)
6. More	(Radio Drama) (مور)
7. Da Azada: Khwaga	(Radio Drama) (ده آزادی خواگه)
8. Khpai Wake Au Khpai Ikhtiar	(Radio Drama) (کھپای واک اور کھپای اختیار)
9. Khsairai	(Radio & T V) (کھسیرای)
10. Da Zra Awaz	(Radio Drama) (ده ذرا آواز)
11. Saza	(Radio Drama) (سزا)

Commenting on the dramas of Abdullah Jan Maghmoon, a well known writer and producer of Radio Peshawar, Inayatullah Zia said that, it requires a great skill to write for electronic media, and Abdullah Jan Maghmoon possesses this skill which is known to all.³

Mohibullah Shauque, script writer Pakistan Television Peshawar expressed about the dramatic career of Abdullah Jan Maghmoon that, being well aware of the evils and problems of society, he always depicted all this in his dramas. Therefore his dramas are still remembered to the listeners and viewers.⁴

ABDULLAH JAN MAGHMOOM AS A SCRIPT WRITER

Abdullah Jan Maghmoom has also proved himself worth in script writing. He was writing scripts for Radio programmes too. When Aijaz Khan Khattak, of A. N. P. (Awami National Party) prominent leader was kept behind the bars by Abdul Qayyum Khan, the then chief minister of N. W. F. P. due to his protesting poetry he (Aijaz Khan Khattak) was writing scripts of two programs at that time namely " ((مردم شمشیر محفل کس دست بلیه کافر، سداوت)) and "Da Hag Awar" (دشت و دریا) During his jail period, this responsibility was entrusted to Abdullah Jan Maghmoom. He proved full justice to the job. These dramas were in the favour of Pakistan.

Beside this, Abdullah Jan Maghmoom wrote numerous other scripts of different programs. Those programs were very much popular among the Radio Listener. These programs attracted a large number of people to the Radio programmes. Although all of these were popular out of which "Hijra" topped list of his popular scripts.

ABDULLAH JAN MAGHMOOM, AS AN AUTHOR -

Abdullah Jan Maghmoom was very fond of literature. He paid deep attention to the study of literature and kept close relation with it. He always

wrote reformative and critical essays in which he criticized the evils and rituals of the society and suggested appraisal measures for reformation.

He has published a book by the name of "*Khwaga Trakha*" (خواجه تراخا) i.e. "*Sweet and sour*" comprising of two volumes. It reveals that Abdullah Jan Maghmoon did not appear as a gossip with another fellow talk show program like "*Hypa*" etc. but a social reformer to take up the sublime task of enjoying the good and forbidding the evils in a way the Pashto broadcasts and literature can ever found before and after the "*Khwaga Trakha*".

"*Khwaga Trakha*" was a very popular program which could never be linked to any other Radio program. "*Khwaga Trakha*" had never been a forced writing effort but a spontaneous creative distinct of Abdullah Jan Maghmoon. So knowingly forgetting many hardships and apathy of the Pashtoons to their literature, Abdullah Jan Maghmoon decided to transcribe "*Khwaga Trakha*" in book shape. Contrary to his own fear like other writers it was sold like hot cake.

ABDULLAH JAN MAGHMOOM AS A POET :-

Abdullah Jan Maghmoon is a poet, representing young generation. He is good and popular poet. He loves romantic poems and often composes

romantic poems. Many college students appreciated his poems. Therefore he has become a popular and favorite poet of the college students.

He was inclined towards poetry since childhood, but actually he started poetry during the period of youth. He participated regularly in poetic programs. He has written a lot of poems and the readers feel great pleasure in reading his poems. He respects all great poets and pays great homage to them.

As Radio is a medium where an artist polishes his art and talents, so being a radio artist he came in contact with the towering personalities like Ameer Hamza Khan Shiriwari, Samander Khan Samander, Ajmal Khattak, Gul Mohammad Khan, Johar and others. He learnt a lot from them. As they were like institution in the field of Pashto folklore and literature. He composed his own poetry in a short, sweet, simple and direct style. He gives equal importance to poetry and all other activities like journalism etc.

Abdullah Jan Maglmoon has a vast treasure of knowledge and a panoramic observation of his surroundings which are the basic tools of a good poet. He knows many languages such as Pashto, Urdu and English and can speak them with fluency.

He is a self-made person and has achieved such a great status through his hard work and ability. He has written many poems for the reformation of the society as well. He has the unique style in poetry, specially in romantic poetry. A collection of his poems known as

{ **ده تور او دېل تورو کسرو خپرسا** }

which is under publication and shall come in the market soon, some fascinating poetry verses, as a sample, are as under:-

(۱) ستا د سرو شونډر اتر ده الو د شپې لوږې عکس ده
چه لمبه ده تنکې شمېر کله مېرۍ شې کله ښه شې.

(۲) چه ده شپې آسمان مينه کسې تنکې سوري د روښ مې
ماته ياد شې مکېشونه ماته يادۍ لوږه شې.

(۳) ده يوښوونکې په تورو شپو کس تصور کس رله راشې
حما سرگو کس لې شپه شې حما سترگو کس اوږه شې

(۴) خو چه داغ مه په لمن باندې راشې
ارماتوبه مه ده تول معلومې اهرې شې

(۵) پوله يم چه سپو کمې ده چه مېلې کړې
مېشته شې ، پوله شې جز تنکې شې

(۶) دا چمن نو دا گلونه چه شنه سره شی

چه سپرلی نه ادره، باله به شنه شی.

(۷) هېڅ به نه واښم ده مېړه مېړه مېړه دی

خو انوسوس به ده جوړیدون چه ژوندی نه دی

(۸) خوځ ورته سرر خوځ ورته شین والی

ده سپرلی ته څو له رنگین والی.

(۹) مېښه خبره اشته دغه ده چه

داسه خوځ شته ده چه مېښه والی.

(۱۰) به ده راز باقله عدا بیگو که څه پوځی شوم

چه ده ستوری بیګانه بهاته اشره کېه

(۱۱) رازلی ستوری چه اوډله شو څپه بهه شوه

ده هڅه نه جوړه یا هیه وعده شوه

(۱۲) حماده اوښکو مقابل کښ بیګاه

ستوری وږه وږه ډیره ښکاره ده.

Nisar Mohammad Khan, station Director, Radio Pakistan Peshawar said about the poetry of Abdullah Jan Maghmoon that he was an efficient poet of his time. God had blessed him with poetic vision due to his romantic poetry he was favorite poet of the youngsters.⁵ Mohibullah Shaqir script writer PTV Peshawar said that he is still the favorite poet of youngsters, because of his romantic poetry.⁶

ABDULLAH JAN MAGHMOOM AS A JOURNALIST:-

Abdullah Jan Maghmoon is not only a great poet but he is also a successful & efficient journalist. His services in the field of journalism are remarkable. Due to his vast knowledge and high power of intellects, he displayed outstanding performance in this field. He used to write articles, critical literary composition in Pashto, Urdu and English newspaper and periodicals, which were highly appreciated by the readers. They persuaded him through their letters to continue his valuable expressions for the benefit of the readers and society.

Abdullah Jan Maghmoon has remained an editor of a Pashto Magazine namely "*Khapahtwak*" (*سپړدک*) for some time. He has written editorials for this magazine in such a stylish, easily understandable manner that majority of the readers appreciated them with applause.

Some of the editorial cuttings are appended as a sample which reflect his innate intellect and command. See appendix 'B' at the end of thesis

COMMENTS ON JOURNALISTIC WRITINGS OF ABDULLAH JAN MAGHMOOM:-

Abdullah Jan Maghmoom remained an editor of Pashto magazine "*Khapahwak*" This was a fortnightly magazine and was published from Banamari Peshawar City. He remained its editor from 1958 to 1961. While Abdul Ghafoor Khan was the chief editor. Abdullah Jan Maghmoom wrote editorials for this magazine. In his editorials he successfully manifested all the social evils, superstitious and useless rituals through a marvelous, peculiar and excellent style of using maxims, sayings and quotation. Abdullah Jan Maghmoom has tried to tell vividly and in between the lines that how Pakhtoons gear up around many social diseases and how unconscious they are of their rich cultural values. His editorials in the magazine were appreciated by all folks of life. He presented the magazine in a simple, vivid and an absorbing style. All subscribers could easily purchase, read and understand it. It left deep prints in their minds and hearts.

Many prominent and well known Pushto critics, literate and poets contributed through their poems and proses and conveyed their precious feelings proses and concepts to the people. Its title page was very attractive and meaningful while article, poems and verses in the magazines were thought provoking and inspiring.

CHAPTER . 3

MAGHMOOM

AS- A

BROADCASTER

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5. An interview with Nisar Muhammad Khan, Station Director, PBC Peshawar on June 15, 1999 at Radio Station.
6. An interview with Mohib Ullah Shauque, Script writer Ptv Peshawar on June 19, 1999 at Ptv Peshawar.

CHAPTER

3

ABDULLAH JAN MAGHMOOM

As a Broadcaster:-

Seemingly, Abdullah Jan Maghmoom was a studio clerk in All India Radio (AIR), but having deep love with the microphone, he used to take active part in various Radio programmes. In recognition of his talents, he was given the chance of performance on microphone.

Abdullah Jan Maghmoom was associated with Radio Peshawar even before the declaration of Pakistan. When Pakistan came into being, The Afghan government of that time not only refused to recognize it but strongly opposed its membership in the U.N.O² too, and urged for a baseless issue of Pan-Islamism. Because they do not want to see Muslims in independent state. They were of the opinion that the territory is the property of Afghanistan, it

should be the part of Afghanistan. For the achievement of objective, they started propaganda against Pakistan. The government of Pakistan decided to respond and started a Pashto program "Hujra" from the Radio Pakistan Peshawar, just to unveil their false and fraudulent policies of their own. The Hujra program contained four characters namely, "Panda Khan, Shah Pasand Khan, Gul Ahmed Khan and Tawakkal Khan". Abdullah Jan Maghmoom performed the role of "Panda Khan"³. All the four characters of this program were very popular and stirring, but the character of Abdullah Jan i.e. "Panda Khan" pressed the Afghan governed in a very convincing manner.

The propaganda of the Afghan government was rendered null and void and all their destructive hopes were dashed to the ground. This credit goes to the Radio character of Abdullah Jan Maghmoom "Panda Khan".

As he had successfully unveiled the originarity of the Afghan Rulers of that time before the Afghan public. The "Hujra" programme inducted a new sense of emotion. The Afghan rulers were much grieved to realize the awareness of the Afghan Nation in the light of the "Hujra" program. Being neighboring Muslim Country, the government of Pakistan was trying to reconcile the matter with the Afghan government, and deputed Mr. Syed

Badshah, then foreign secretary, to negotiate with the Afghan government and he went to Kabul (late) Sardar Daud Prime Minister (that time) of the Afghan government fixed such time for their meeting when " Hujra " program was being broadcasted from the Radio Pakistan. During the mutual talk for the proposed subject, Sardar Daud set on the Radio and the " Hujra" program was in full swing and " Painda khan " i.e. Abdullah Jan Maghnoom was criticizing the Afghan government in a very harsh language. Sardar Daud stopped the Radio set and asked Seyed Badshah that the person be stopped first, and then the negotiation be resumed.⁴

On his return to Peshawar Seyed Badshah, desired to see the artists of the " Hujra" program and he managed to go to the Radio Pakistan Peshawar, and met each artist personally. When he was talking to Abdullah Jan, he uttered these words three times, " very glad to see you" ⁵

The character of Abdullah Jan as " Painda Khan" was much appreciated in Afghanistan and similarly became popular in the public of Pakistan. The characters of this program, especially that of Abdullah Jan as " Painda khan" got so much importance that this program, specially " Painda Khan " became target for the Afghan government and Radio Kabul was

forced to broadcast adverse remarks against "Panda Khan" So Abdullah Jan Maghmoon became victim of their threats.

One day Abdullah Jan called on Mr. Attaullah, the inspector general of C.I.D. Mr. Attaullah (I.G.C.I.D) informed him of the ill intentions of the Kabul Regime. Abdullah Jan Maghmoon admitted that his role has turned them against him (Abdullah Jan) I.G.C.I.D told him that government of Pakistan has provide him protection to defend his family including him and his property as the Afghan government have sent some persons to harm him.⁶ it indicates that the role of Abdullah Jan never bothered about it, because he knew that his performance was based in the interest of Pakistan and ready for sacrifice. Mr. Mohammed Shah, CID inspector, was collecting secret information's about the characters of the program, became so much impressed that he became his friend.⁷ This is also a clear proof of the success and importance of this program.

Major Rehman of the Army intelligence used to write Radio dramas. He wrote a Pashto drama namely, " Tora Bala " (تورا بالا). Abdullah Jan played a pivotal role in that drama. Due to his remarkable performance, "Tora Bala " became hit and was much appreciated. The listeners praised the role of Abdullah Jan Maghmoon through their letters.

Mr. Abdur-rehman, the then Pakistani Ambassador for Afghanistan, who was the paternal uncle of (late) Mohammed Ayub Khan (Field Marshal and President of Pakistan) sent a message that he desired to see the artists of the drama "Hujra". He met them all very decently and discussed about the program. He told that the role namely "Panda Khan" is appreciated throughout the Afghanistan and Hujra is one of the most popular programs for the Afghan public.

With the passage of time, facing and overcoming many challenges and crisis, Pakistan became victim of the India attack during September 1965 and Radio Pakistan faced a new challenge. The Pakistan Army controlled the ground front with zeal and valour, while the Radio Pakistan controlled the aerial front so vehemently that it put the entire world into astonishment. Hence responsibility of a new propaganda program namely, "Da Pakistan Ghaza" (دا پاکستان غزا) was entrusted to Abdullah Jan Maghmoon.³

This program used to broadcast at 8.45 am daily. This program got the public admire in a way that people gathered in streets and bazzars to avail the opportunity of listening the program, "Da Pakistan Ghaza", thus causing to jam the traffic.⁹

The program was composed in the name of "Shastri", the Indian Prime Minister of that time and became very popular, because Abdulah Jan Maghmoon Performed the role of " Shastri " in such efficient and artistic way that Shastri sustained degradation before the public of India. This was the main reason that Pakistan had badly defeated the enemy on both fronts i.e Ground and Aerial. During the war period, Abdulah Jan Maghmoon, being the writer and broadcaster of the program became very popular due to his unique style and performance.

"Da Pakistan Ghaza" was broad casted so effectively against the enemy that some unknown people attacked his house with a granade in which he was narrowly escaped but he sustained the complete damage of his house. Qazi Sarwar, the then Station Director of Radio Peshawar, was the eye witness of the situation. The program stopped with the end of Indo-pak war, but the listeners were insisting on continuation of the program which was not possible then.

Actually the listeners didn't want the instant disappearance of Abdullah Jan Maghmoom from the scene.¹⁰ They said in their arguments that only war has ended, while Abdullah Jan is still alive. So they demanded for another program on the pattern of "Da Pakistan Ghaza" to be written and conducted by Abdullah Jan considering their demand reasonable, workable and strong forcing, Abdullah Jan decided to write a program namely, "Khwaaga Tarakha" meant for the removal of social evils and wrong traditions prevailing in the society and awareness of these evils. His character was that of "Marchakey" and the program was divided into three parts i.e. "Introduction, main idea and criticism over it or the solution of that particular problem. The program was intended to criticize the evils in light tone. The role "Marchakey" was greatly applauded by the listeners.

Abdullah Jan Maghmoom had a deep knowledge of the listeners problems and touched those points in which listeners took interest.

"Marchakey" became door to door topic and listened the pointed problems so patiently and attentively that they tried to eradicate them.

One day Abdullah Jan happened to go to a school. He observed the behavior of the teacher with the students. He wrote a script and presented to the Assistant Director for approval. Duly approved, the script was broadcasted in the evening program. A procession was arranged by the teachers against Abdullah Jan next morning, in which slogans of "Marchak mardabad" were raised. The procession discussed the matter with the station Director (about the topic). They persuaded the station Director to ask Abdullah Jan to apologize the matter through microphone. They dispersed with the mind that Abdullah Jan would make compliance in the evening program. The station Director called Abdullah Jan and directed him for Apology. Abdullah Jan told that he had not mentioned any excusable remarks to disgrace the dignity of the teachers and for which he was to excuse. In addition the script was approved by the assistant Director before its broadcasting. So Abdullah Jan Maghmoom Expressed unwillingness about apology.

During these circumstances the program "Khwaag Trakha" was stopped. Abdullah Jan did not feel sorrow for the discontinuation of his program, but he was pleased to realize that people used to listen his programs with great interest which was the main proof of the success of his programs. After sometimes, professor Abdul Ali Khan (late) came to

Peshawar as education secretary. He was the brother of prominent ANP leader Wali Khan and well known Pashto Poet Ghani Khan. He was a man of principle, able, learned, efficient and intelligent officer.

One day Abdullah Jan Maghmoom called on him in connection with some purpose. He paid Abdullah Jan great respect and talked about "Khawaga Trakha". Abdullah Jan Maghmoom explained the entire situation from the start to the end, i.e. closing of "Khawaga Trakha" in reaction of the teachers and station Director actions. He felt the closing of the program with great concern but did not expose his expression before Abdullah Jan.

After sometime a literary function was held at Abaseen Arts Council, presided by Abdul Ali Khan, the then education secretary. In his presidential address, he expressed some sentences in Urdu. The audience were astonished that during Pashto program, a staunch Pathan like him deviated from Pashto speech. Later on, they learnt that he had to convey his personal message to the Station Director in the presence of the audience, because the Station Director did not understand Pashto. Abdul Ali Khan said,

”ایک دن میں دفتر میں بیٹھ تھا کہ میرے پاس ایک دبا پتلا
 شخص آیا میں نے اسے گلے لگایا اس سے مل کر میرے دل
 کو بے حد خوش ہوئی یہ دبا پتلا شخص عبداللہ جاں تھا جو
 ایک نئے کروڑ ”مرچکے“ کا تخلیق کار اور ایک نئے
 پروگرام ”خواگہ تراہ“ کا مدیر، ڈکاسٹر تھا، جسکے پروگرام
 ”خواگہ تراہ“ سننے کے لئے میرے بھائی چچے لاہور میں
 ایک ہفتہ تک انتظار کرتے اس پروگرام کو ریڈیو پاکستان
 پشاور کے میٹس ڈائریکٹر نے بند کر دیا ہذا میں ڈائریکٹر
 صاحب سے گزارش کرتا ہوں، کہ یہ پروگرام فوراً دوبارہ
 شروع کرے کیونکہ یہ پروگرام پھٹنوں کے لئے ایک
 مفید پروگرام تھا۔“

Translation into English.-

Abdul Ali Khan said" one day I was sitting in my office, a thin statured person came to see my office. I embraced him and was glad to see him. That person is known as Abdullah Jan Maghnoom. He was the writer of "Mirhkey" and broad caster of " Khwaga Trakha" My wife and children at Lahore were waiting for a week to listen the program. This program which is stopped by the station Director of radio Peshawar, so I request the station Director for its immediate restart of the program, as it was a very beneficial program for the pathans."

The remarks of Mr.Ali Khan also signify the importance of Abdullah Jan as a writer of the character of " Marchaki " and is a broad caster of the program. " Khwaga Trakha"

During 44 years long service, Abdul ali Jan Maghnoom achieved a prominent position in the Radio Pakistan. He has rendered valuable and unforgettable services as drama artist, copywre, Dramatist, Comedian, critic, script writer. His numerous dialogues, plays (features) were broad casted from the medium of Radio and due to these qualities, he has got distinct position in the list of the best dramatist, literates, poets, critics and comedians as well as broad caster

One day, Assistant Director of Radio Pakistan told him that his fame and popularity was due the Radio Pakistan. Abdullah Jan Maghmoom said, "I do not agree with you. My fame and popularity is indebted to my own struggle, efficiency and ability also." Assistant Director further said that medium of Radio has given him the opportunity of exploiting his qualities. Abdullah Jan Maghmoom replied that he has compensated the radio with an unforgettable character, "Panda Khan" a prompt and witty character like "Marchak" and a person like Abdullah Jan Maghmoom as an artist which can be ascertained from the listeners including persons of all ages and genders.

During his service period Abdullah Jan Maghmoom wrote many dramas. A dramatic contest was held in Abaseen arts council Peshawar and drama namery, "Zwani Marg" got the first prize."

In the history of Radio Pakistan, PBC Awards were granted for the first time. Raja Mohammad Zafer-ul-Huq the Minister of information (that time) gave away Radio Awards to thirty two (32) artists belonging to all stations of Radio Pakistan, on Feb 24, 1982, at L aqat Bagh Rawalpindi.

Abdullah Jan Maghmoom was one of them who was awarded for confession of his literary services which he was rendering for the Radio Pakistan. It is also worth mentioning that his literary scripts have been included in Pashto courses of F.A.

When Abdallah Jan Maghmoom started a propaganda program against the Afghan government and broadcasted special programs from Radio Pakistan, the Afghan government planned to kill him. At the time of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Regime, When he was enjoying T.V program, a sudden blast struck the roof of his room in which he was sitting. Luckily, he and his all family members were escaped narrowly. It was a condemnable action of the Afghan government. In spite of this he carried on his program, because it was a stimulus for his courage.

After the completion of his forty-four (44) years long exemplary service, he was retired from the Radio Pakistan in 1988. After retirement he has kept himself busy in domestic, public and literary fields and is availing to while away the time and life like other people. He is satisfied that he has tried his best for the successful fulfillment of all the responsibilities for which he is indebted to the Almighty God.

No doubt that Abdulah Jan Maghmoon got popularity from Pakistan Broadcasting corporation Peshawar as Broadcaster and his services as broadcaster can never be denied. Station Director (P.B.C.), Pakistan Broadcasting corporation, Nisar Mohammad Khan said about Abdulah Jan Maghmoon that he got popularity from Pashto Dram "Guman Da man Zan Dey" "ګومان د پنهال پانډه" which was casted by Radio Peshawar in 1942. Abdulah Jan Maghmoon was the hero of that drama. which was written by Sammander Khan Samander. About his devotion and sincerity to profession, Nisar Mohammad Khan said that Abdulah Jan Maghmoon was performing in Radio live drama these days, when his marriage was being celebrated in his home. He come to Radio station, performed his role and then went to attend the Barat, "برات" i.e. marriage ceremony. function. His prominent and popular programme were "Khwaga Tarakha" and "Da Uchay Khai" were on their Peak Point. Senior Radio producer Liaquat scemab said about Abdulah Jan Maghmoon that God had blessed him with many qualities since his childhood. He is an intelligent person, and has a great experience of observing the problems and evils of the society.² His program, "Hajra" and his role "Pinda Khan" are still popular among the Radio listeners. His character "Marchakey" of program "Khawaga Tarakah" is also very popular and still people call him "merchakey" which is the proof of his good performance. He was a great broadcaster of Radio

Pakistan. As a human being Abdullah Jan maghmoom is a great and kind person

Discussing the role of " Merchakay " * Hamayun Huma, professor government College Mardan said, that this role was very much popular among the Radio listeners and still he is known as " Merchakay " One can easily imagine the importance and popularity of this character The role of " Painda Khan " in program " Hajra " is also Popular because that was totally new concept in Pashto programs and was very closed to the hearts of the common people He was a brilliant broad caster of Radio Pakistan ¹³

Radio producer, Inayatullah Zia said that Abdullah Jan Maghmoom is a great broadcaster and we all should be proud of him He was the identity of the Radio Peshawar He used such a fascinating words during his dialogue that listeners could easily understand This is the reason that he was equally popular in youth old people, children and women He further said the Abdullah Jan is one of the Pioneer of Radio Pakistan. ¹⁴

Mohibullah Shauque script writer Pakistan Television Peshawar also admired the services and contribution of Abdullah Jan Maghmoom for radio Peshawar Mohibullah shauque said that he always speaks about the problems

of the common man and discusses social evils of the society, which are listened by the people of all ages with great interest and they respect and love him.

Shauque said that "I know him since I listened his program, "Da Dostano Khabary Ateray" "دوستانو خبرو آتري" "I listened this program in hujra of our town. A large number of listeners always gathered. This program had four character Tawaka Khan, Painsa Khan, Gul Ahmad Khan and Shah Pasand Khan. All four characters of the program were very popular but 'Painsa Khan' the character of Abdul ah Jan Maghmoom was much popular among the listeners." Moh. bulah Shauque added,⁵

Abdulilah Jan Maghmoom started new program on Radio Peshawar namely, "Khwaga Trekha" "خوارگه تراخه" "In this program he pointed out the social evils and discussed issues of common interest. Abdulah Jan played the role of "Marchaki" in that program. It is the effect of that program that today most of the people know him as "Marchakey" instead of Abdulah Jan Maghmoom

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CHAPTER. 4

CONCLUSION

CHAPTER

4

CONCLUSION

The qualities shown by a child are after indication of what the child is going to be when he grows up to be a man. All the qualities i.e. Physical, mental and spiritual which will be found in the grown-up man may be found in germs of the child. Children brought up in homes where the influences are healthy nearly always grown up into men of strong character. The same was in case with Abdullah Jan Maghnoom, born in 1928 in a religious and well learned family in a small village known as "Darmang," lies on the Warsak Road near Peshawar.

He completed his initial religious education in the very early days of his life at his home, because his father was educated man and was serving as teacher. He was provided with all kinds of facilities for getting education. His elders left no stone unturned by providing him both

religious and vocational education. Abdullah Jan Maghmoom took much advantage of these facilities and displayed excellent performance throughout his academic life. Due to his intelligence, all teachers praised, liked and loved him very much, which was a great honor for him and his family.

Being a capable boy, Abdullah Jan Maghmoom did not want to become a burden on others. Education was not so much common at that time and matriculation was considered more than enough. He had a great interest with microphone but chance was not given to him yet. During his school time when he was a student of 8th class, he got an opportunity to perform on microphone and spread his voice. His talent came out and he was very much appreciated by the producers. It was Pashto program "Teacher's Stick" in which he performed for the first time on radio, the sort of link was established between Abdullah Jan Maghmoom and Radio.

After passing his matriculation in 1944, he started struggle for service in order to support his father. He got a job in a government press but soon he left and joined Radio as studio ^{clerk} soon he left and joined Radio as studio clerk. His interest led him to microphone and he became the

announcer of all India Radio. He has the credit that on 14th August 1947, he announced that Pakistan has come into being, and this was unique honor which he possessed. He became the well known announcer of Radio Pakistan, and soon became very popular among the people.

Abdullah Jan Maghmoom is a good poet, dramatist, journalist, Author, script writer.

As a poet he is still popular among the young generation, as a journalist he wrote many more articles and essays for different news papers, specially for English news papers. He has many beautiful and popular dramas on his credit, as a dramatist. But thing which made him distinct and unique from others was the quality of broadcasting, which was his real identity. Abdullah Jan Maghmoom was associated with Radio Peshawar even before the global appearance of Pakistan, after the existence of Pakistan, Afghan government became its enemy and refused to recognize it.

Afghan government started a propaganda programs against Pakistan and the government of Pakistan decided to respond and started a Pashto program 'Hujra' just to counter her anti Pakistan stance.

"PAINDA KHAN" was the leading character of the program which was

performed by Abdullah Jan Maghmoom. Due to that program, the propaganda of Afghan government rendered null and void. This credit goes to Abdullah Jan Maghmoom. Afghan rules asked Pakistan government to stop this program, but the government of Pakistan did not accede to it.¹ And encouraged the characters of "Hujra" specially character of Abdullah Jan Maghmoom. As a result Abdullah Jan Maghmoom became victim of the treats of Afghan government. The government of Pakistan provided him protection when he was in trouble. Abdullah Jan was very much confident because he knew that his performance was based in the interest of Pakistan.

After this Abdullah Jan performed in a Pashto drama "Tora Bala" (تورا بالا) written by Major Rehman and due to his remarkable performance the listeners praised his role and the drama was appreciated. In 1965 when India attacked on Pakistan, Radio played an important role in the war, responsibility of new propaganda program "Da Pakistan Ghaza" were handed over to Abdullah Jan Maghmoom. This program also got the public admire. And causing to jam the traffic at the time of program.² In this program Indian Prime Minister (late) Shastri was the focal point, and Pakistan badly defeated the enemies. Abdullah Jan became the target of enemies and some unknown people attacked his

house with a Grenade.³ The program was stopped with the end of Indo-Pak war. But the listeners did not want the sudden disappearance of Abdullah Jan Maghmoom. So they demanded for another program of similar nature. Abdullah Jan Maghmoom decided to write a program namely "Khwaga Trakha" (خواجه تراخه) meant for removal of social evils and wrong traditions prevailing in the society and awareness of these evils. His character was that of "Marchakey". The role of Marchakey was greatly appreciated by the listener.

Abdullah Jan Maghmoom had a deep knowledge of the listeners problems and touched those points in which listeners took interest. One day Maghmoom criticized a teacher, he approached the Radio Activity to ask Abdullah Jan for excuse but he refused to do so.⁴ And this program was stopped. The stoppage of this program was criticized every where in Pakistan.

During 44 years service, Abdullah Jan Maghmoom achieved a prominent position in the Radio Pakistan. He has rendered valuable and unforgettable services as Drama artist, compare, Dramatist, Comedian, Critic and Script writer. It is also worth mentioning that his literary scripts have been included in Pashto course of F.A.⁵

Abdullah Jan Maghmoom has been awarded with several prizes for his best services. In the history of Radio Pakistan, PBC Award was generated for the first time of Abdullah Jan Maghmoom.⁷

Recently the Government of Pakistan Awarded him with the pride of performance, in recognition of his outstanding services.⁸

May he live long prosperous life! Amin.

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- Miss Shagufta Sherin, daughter of Abdullah Jan Maghmoon, teacher University Public School, June 2, 1999 at UPS Peshawar

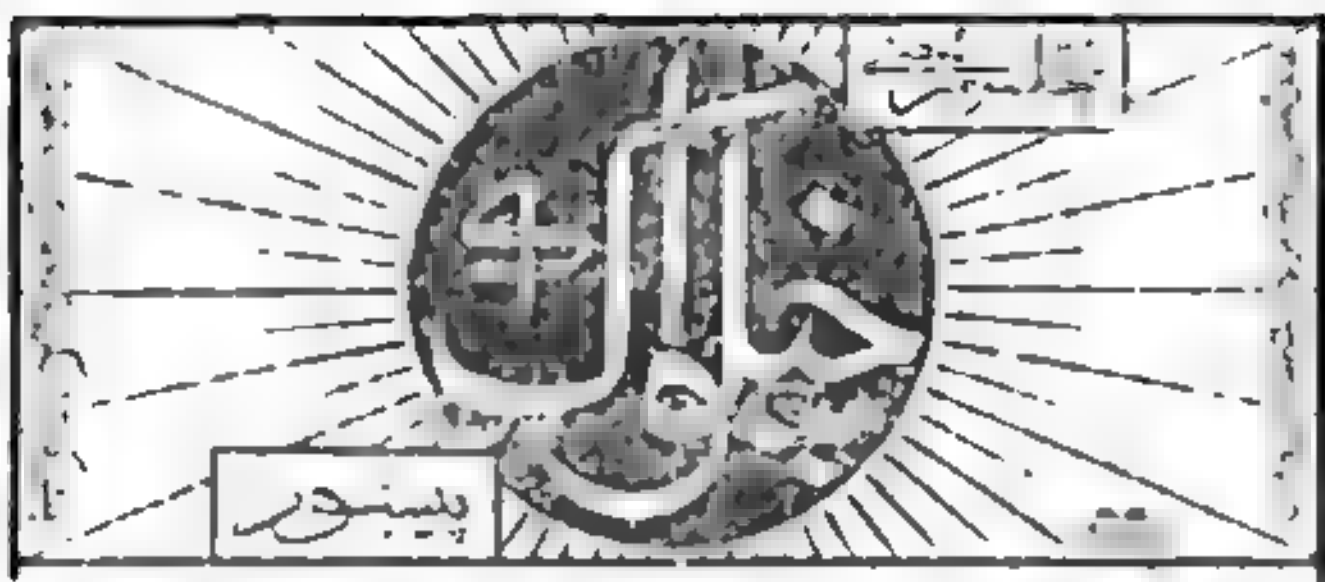
عبداللہ جان منوم کو اعلیٰ
کار کردگی پر الوارڈ دیا گیا

پشاور حکم ایچ۔ ریڈیو پاکستان کی تاریخ میں پہلا
پی بی سی یو آر ڈی تقسیم کئے۔ وفاق مندر مشرک شاست
راجہ مل ظفر ملق نے ۲۴ فروری کو یاتت باغ راولپنڈی میں



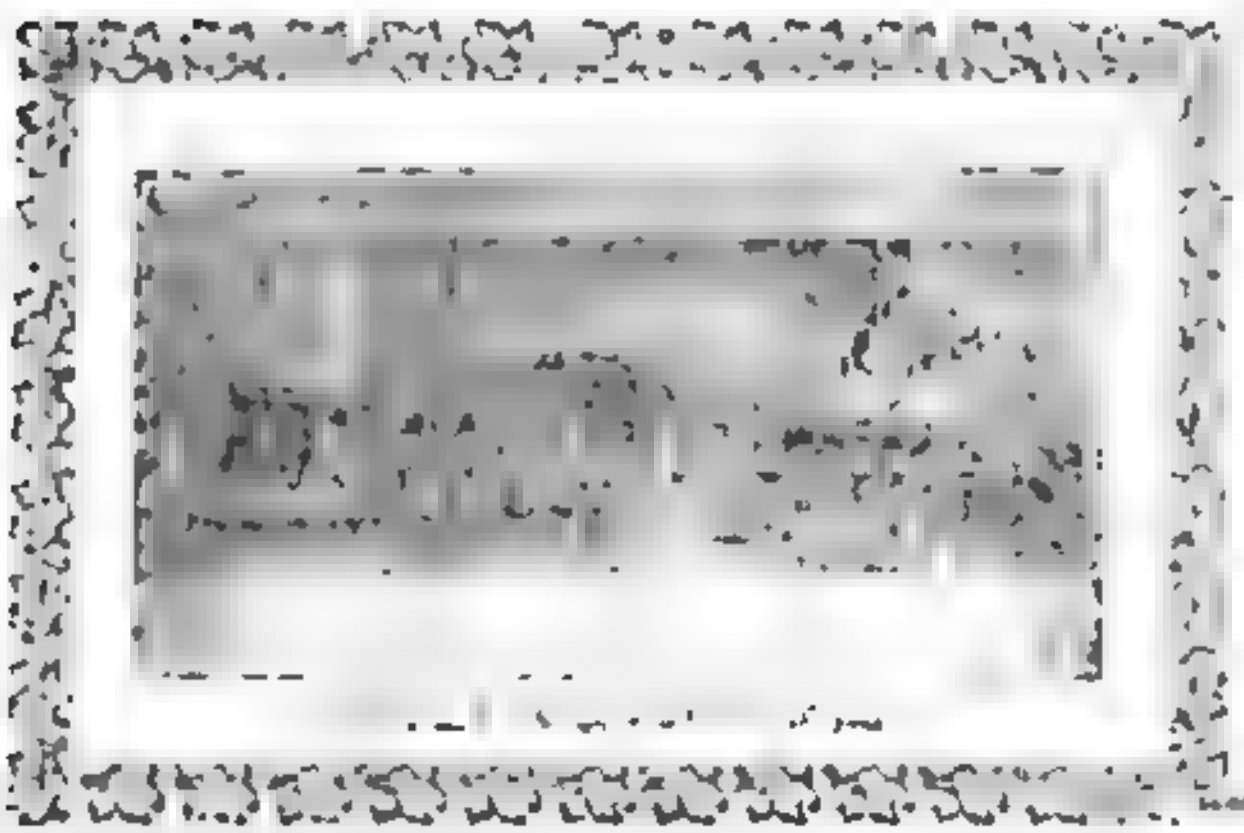
ریڈیو پاکستان کے تمام مشنرز
سے ۲۴ افراد میں. تعانت تقسیم
کئے جن میں ریڈیو پاکستان کی قیادت
کے عبداللہ جان منوم کر گئے
کار کردگی کا انعام دیا گیا۔
عبداللہ جان منوم ۱۹۱۰ء

سے ریڈیو سے منسلک ہیں۔ دوران ملازمت
انہوں نے آزاد نسرہ شاہ کی سرپرست شاعر اور ادیب کو مددیت
میں نمایان خدمات انجام دیتے رہے ہیں۔ انہیں ۱۹۱۰ء تک کام ہوا
کو ریڈیو پاکستان پشاور سے رات کے ۱۲ بجے پشتو میں پہلا
ناؤ نسرہ کرنے کا بھی اعزاز حاصل ہے اس کے علاوہ محبت
اشاک برکبر کے قہر پر درگرم میں ان کا پانڈو خان کے نام سے
کر دار ۲۲ سال سے پیش چل رہا ہے۔



عبدالغفور خان

عبدالمجید خان



د کابل چنده اټه

۳۷ نوږه پښتو

پښتانه

خپلواک

پليښور

شماره ۲

جلد ۳

۱۶ جنوري ۱۹۴۱

عبدالغفور خان

د الامانزې پليښور شمار

عبدالغفور خان په شاهين پليښور کينډۍ چاپ کړه. د دې خپلواک د دفتر د الامانزې

انقلابی کال

کہ شہر پہ ہر (چشمیں سے) ملے کہ ہر ایک کو (دیکھ) اور ماحول
 سمجھنے ضروری ہے۔ کہ چوک وخت اور ماحول دوبارہ منفق ہو کر نو
 پہ آئندہ کئی ترقی اور فکریں گل پھینکیں گے۔ کہ ان کے لئے صورتہ اکاؤنٹ
 تصانیف یہ میدان کئی کومہ خاموشی اور نا اُمید ہی وہ، فوراً ہی وجہ
 صرف جامعہ پر حالات داسے راہپا اُکری شوی کہ وہ نہ تصانیف اور
 نہ کہ ادب سر و پختہ لے کر۔ اور کہ یہ دیکھ دواہ کئی یوہم سر پا پڑے
 کرے دے نوہ میاست کا خزانے لینے نہ بے حُثان نہ سہج کوہے شرف
 اور دھن وجہ دہ چہ یہ دھن وخت کئی تصانیف اور ادب با تاہ یہ
 فتائیں لا پھو کئی، دومرہ لکھ شوی کہ چہ حیلہ اصلی لار تیرہ خطا
 وہ کہ کہ انقلاب نہ راہ دینا چہ ملک کہ سیاہی لا پھو نہ بآل شرف
 نوہ تصانیف اور ادب، کہ بدن نہ ہم کہ میاست سر کو حُثان اولینہ
 اور یہ حیلہ اصلی سیاہ کئی کہ حیل منحل یہ نور دوان شو۔ یہ
 نہ تیرہ کال کئی چہ یہ نوہ میاست ان کئی نور سیر ترقی نوہ دہ نو
 ہفتہ کہ دیکھ ستائے دلہ دہ۔ یہ دے تیر یو کال کئی چہ کہ لیکو لو
 شومرہ نا کیرتہ شومرہ دہ۔ اور ادب اور ثقافت شومرہ سر پرستی
 شومرہ کہ کہ ہمہ کہ دے حیلے زیرے واکوی چہ ادب اور ثقافت یہ
 دیوہ ترقی اُکری۔

کہ دانتہ کلہ قیام۔ کہ پوریں کمیشن قیام اور دیکھ سیر
 سر و انت داسے خبرہ دی چہ کہ نوہ دور یہ خُندہ کار نامہ کئی
 بہ شہیر لے شوی۔ موہرہ حیلہ نور چہ نوہ نظام یہ ہم دھن رکت
 کہ دیکھو اور دیکھو یہ کہ تصانیف سر پرستی کوہ۔

کیلہ

دے پوسے عیا دے نہ دانی یا بددانی اندازہ دھنڈے پہ مصاصیو نحصاء لری کہ
 حرکت پہ پو جھلہ کیں نہ سکلی، مقصدی او معلوماتی مصمصوہ، عقلی، احسانے او دلایے
 شائع حکمرانی تو صحنہ جھلہ پہ ادبی لحاظ او حیثیت او مہیاسی کھڑے نیں۔ ارکہ حیرت معجزیہ
 د معالہ وغیرہ معیار ہی نہ دی ہو نہ نہ پچھتے مہیاسی صحنہ جھلہ کھنکھ لشی دے کیدے
 دے دے دے پو پہ سدا اکسب د حیرت شائستہ شوہ، چہ دھڑے پچھتے دے مہیاسی داروہلہ
 پے لیکوالو دے۔ کہ چرے لیکوال د پچھتے سرے دا دوست او حکمرانی چہ نہ نہ مہیاسی
 درتہ رتہ ہی تو ہمہ نہ جنیں معیار قائم او ساقی

”چیلو اکہ“ نہ دے خور و مشکوٰۃ پچھتے پو غلب مشکل دے دے چہ تو اسے پوسے
 دے دے لیکوالو در سرے دے سکون تو، د مصمصوٰۃ پچھتے حقلہ نیں مرستہ حکمرانی دے۔ حقلہ
 موہن دے لیکو پو پہ چاہ دے صغوات مہیاسی نہ راوتی او دے اس کا مل یقین دے چہ پستانہ
 لیکوالی نہ پہ دے حقلہ موہن سرے پوسے پوسے مگر تیا کوی او موہن نہ دے دے جو کہ پو
 چہ لو ستونکو نہ جہ مہیاسی مصمصوٰۃ او عقلی در دہاندے کر دے۔ خو، فسوں دے،
 چہ موہن دے لو ستونکو نہ کوم لوط کر دے دے، دے حقلہ لوط پہ پوسے کولو کس موہن نہ
 مشکلات قرعہ شوی دی۔ ترادسہ پوسے چہ کو سو لیکوالو موہن سرے مرستہ کر دے،
 موہن دے دھنڈے دے مگر تیا منہ کور ہو در سرے نہ دے لیکوالو نہ دا تو است ہم او کر دے
 چہ ”چیلو اکہ“ پچھتے جھلہ دے، او دے پچھتے پچھتے دے پچھتے پچھتے پچھتے پچھتے
 اکھا کرل نہ دی پکاس، بلکہ تر شمس پوسے چہ کیدے نیں تو موہن سرے دے، مگر تیا جاری
 ساقی چہ موہن دے لو ستونکو سرے چہ دے نہ او سپیکل ادب دے پچھتے کولو کوم لوط کہے دے
 پچھتے کیں دے دے۔

کے معاشرے (سپینان)

[illegible]

لَيْسَ بَيْنَهُمَا بَرْزَخٌ

۴ تک از تمام کتبی او سوکائی خیالاً
 ۵ ژبے ترقی ضروری دے۔ اور کتبے کے شمارائی
 خیالاً کے علی اور ادبی مجلہ وجود لازمی ہے
 کوم کاموں سے کہ پڑھ اور پڑھ شعور خلوت
 دیا شعور پہ سے حقیقت پڑھ سے اور دے
 خیالاً کے چیلے ژبے اور ادبی اور علی مجلہ پائے
 ہیں عرض کنوی پہ سے سے دوری دے
 صرف پہ خلاص مت مالی امداد و رکوت
 بلکہ کوم ادبی خدمات چہ تر سرہ رسوے
 شی ہیں کہ ہم قل پہ ویرا مینہ اور شوق
 ملا ترقی دلا دے اور کچلے ژبے مجلہ
 علی اور ادبی حضاتین - افسانے - و لکے
 یا نور ادبی توکی ورسوے۔

[illegible]

په دغه لحاظ سره سگری دغه دی خپله
نور چه دودئ په ضرورت پوره کولو کېدایه
در او په پدغه اخلاص سره ملا اوتړی
او په خپله قلی مرصقه چه خپلواک کده
چونکه کوی چه پېښتو دودنرو ته په د
خدا ناهي که سئ نه پید او سمیت مش نه
صحت مند دغی ادعوی مواد پیش کړی-
پېښتو بیکوالو او شاهراڼو ته دغه دوست
سره سره موږن که خپلو دغه نیکوالو دودنرو
شکریه هم ادا کوه کومو چه که خپلواک
په موجوده کوره کېږ موږ سره مرست
کړی ده - یا موږ سره که دپورته سوډه
ناچه په مستقل دود قلی قانون کوی
امید ده چه دغه دودنره په خپله
کوښښونده نور هم نیژ کړی او دغی به
دا چېک که دغه قابله کړی چه که خپله

وہ ہے

اور رہنے خدمت اور

پرف ڈروالہ لاسہ خیزی

یہ افغانستان کیے کہ پاکستان سمیر خاں باب، برهان خان پہ نیرو
 کیے پہ راولپنڈی کیے پہ یو بی اے کیے ویلی دی چہ پاکستان نہ کہ افغانستان سرہ
 دوستا نہ تعلقاتو قاضیولو سلسلہ کیے خیل کوششونہ جاری سالی۔ حالانکہ
 کابل حکومت کے طور پر کہ دے کوششونہ جواب خیر نہ دے۔ دوی ا
 چہ کہ دواہرہ منکونہ اوسدو کی کہ مذہب۔ تاریخ۔ ثقافت او کہ ژبہ پہ
 کیے تری دی۔ او دا دواہرہ منکونہ بہ یوہ ورج کہ خود و دوستانو پہ رنگ
 نہ خاٹھا نرہ مہری۔ لکھ چہ نہ موجودہ ترکہ بدادے عارضی دے!
 موٹو کہ دے حقیقت نہ انکار نہ انکار نہ شہر کوئے چہ کہ قامونو پہ ژو
 دیو کوئی پاس پاس راپیندوی۔ کہ تین دوستان قومونہ صباہ پہ خیلو کیے!
 کیدے شمشیر۔ کہ تعلقاتو دا بدلون کہ دوی منصفو مذہبونو کہ قومونو نرہ
 دی۔ افغانستان او پاکستان اسو کہ صو قومونو منکونہ دی چہ دواہرہ دھن
 مشتہ کیے بند پہ بند تری دی۔ او بہ دے لحاظ سرہ کہ عبدالرزاق خان خیلہ ارج
 چہ دا دواہرہ منکونہ بہ نرہ یو ورج یو بہ نہ کہ دوستانو پہ رنگ کیے نرہ شمشیر۔
 چہ موٹو کہ کابل دیر سرہ اقتدارہ دگر وروئے نہ گورو نوہہ دیوہ کہ افشوس
 نا امیدی دکا۔ کہ افغانستان سرہ کہ پاکستان کہ دوسینے کوششونہ حلہ کا
 شہ چہ کہ کابل حکومت دیر وار غری ہم پہ دے خفہ ہم خیل فرض ادا کرہ
 خرابوئے چہ کہ کابل حکومت کہ پاکستان کہ دوسینے خوب یہ دوسینے ورنگری تر
 کہ دے دواہرہ منکونہ نرہ منجہ کہ تعلقاتو کہ خوبین و خہ اعتبار نہ شمشیر۔
 چہ کہ کابل حکومت واکمن لب کہ سوچ نہ کاروا خلی ترک پاکستان سرہ
 کہ دوی کہ خیلے تباہیے باعث کدے شمشیر۔ او کہ پاکستان سرہ دوستی ورد
 روئی کہ بارہ کہ تر کئے دیرہ لاریہ گوردے مہری شمشیر۔ خدائے دگر ہی حہ
 حکومت واکمن لب کہ دواہرہ لیشے نہ کارو۔ شمشیر او کہ پاکستان خلاف۔ نیشہ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



میں ہمیشہ صدر اسلامی جمہوریہ پاکستان

جناب عبداللہ جان مغموم

کو فی اختصایات اس کے شعبہ میں امتیازی مرتبہ حاصل کرنے پر

تمغہ امتیاز

کا اعزاز عطا کرتا ہوں۔

محمد رفیع تھانوی



مقام اسلام آباد

زوالجہ ۱۳۳۰ھ

تاریخ:

۲۳، ۲۸، ۲۹



جناب عبداللہ جان مغموم

اعزاز: تمغہ امتیاز

فصل: فن (نثریات)

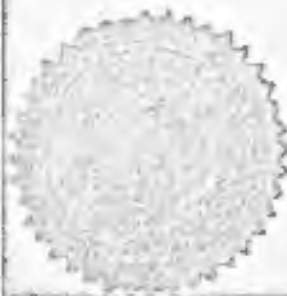
قیام پاکستان سے قبل جناب عبداللہ جان مغموم پشاور ریڈیو کے ساتھ بطور اسٹاف فنکار وابستہ تھے۔ قیام پاکستان کی اولین خبر بھی آپ ہی کی آواز میں نشر ہوئی۔ آپ نے ریڈیو پاکستان، پشاور سے نشر ہونے والے مشہور پشتو پروگرام مجروحہ میں پانچ سو سال کا کردار ادا کرتے ہوئے شاندار کارکردگی کا مظاہرہ کیا۔ اس پروگرام میں پشتو معاشرے کی سماجی اقدار و روایات کی مکاشفہ کی جاتی تھی۔ ”سرچکے“ کا آپ کا کردار عام میں بے حد مقبول ہوا۔ اس پروگرام میں اہم معاشرتی برائیوں کی نشاندہی کر کے انہیں نہایت مزاحیہ انداز میں عام کے سامنے پیش کیا جاتا تھا۔ آپ کو نظم و متردونی کی ادائیگی پر یکساں مورد حاصل ہے۔ پاک بھارت جنگوں کے دوران آپ نے بے شمار قوی نکمیں نکمیں جنمیں ملی ویشن بظہرین نے بے حد پسند کیا۔

ایک واقعات شہری کی حیثیت سے آپ نے اپنے فرائض منصبی انتہائی خلوص اور لگن کے ساتھ انجام دیے۔ آپ نے صوبہ سرحد میں نثریات کے میدان میں بیانات کمال اور آج بھی صوبہ سرحد کے عام میں نہایت مقبول ہیں۔

فن (نثریات) کے شعبے میں آپ کی نمایاں خدمات کے اعتراف میں صدر، اسلامی جمہوریہ پاکستان نے جناب عبداللہ جان مغموم کو ”تمغہ امتیاز“ کا اعزاز عطا کیا ہے۔

مقام: اسلام آباد

تاریخ: ۲۳ مارچ ۲۰۰۰ء



Graph : "BROADCAST"
Telephone: ~~230200~~ 9210 278
Fax: ~~230682~~ 9211 057

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ




No.
Dated, 14-7-98

**PAKISTAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION,
PESHAWAR
25000**

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

It is to certify that Mr. Abdullah Jan Maghnoom remained associated with Radio Pakistan as an Announcer/Compere/Script writer and Drama Voice as a regular employee.

It is on record that he was the Announcer who made the first announcement of independence in Pushto, from Radio Pakistan ^{Peshawar} in the mid-night of August-13 and 14, 1947.


(FAQIR HUSSAIN SAHIR)
STATION DIRECTOR

**Station Director
Pakistan B. Casting Corporation
PESHAWAR.**



جناب عبداللہ جان مغموم

اعزاز: تمغہ امتیاز

فصل: فن (نثریات)

قیام پاکستان سے قبل جناب عبداللہ جان مغموم پشاور ریڈیو کے ساتھ بطور اسٹاف فنکار وابستہ تھے۔ قیام پاکستان کی اولین خبر بھی آپ ہی کی آواز میں نشر ہوئی۔ آپ نے ریڈیو پاکستان، پشاور سے نشر ہونے والے مشہور پشتو پروگرام مجروحہ میں پانچ سو سال کا کردار ادا کرتے ہوئے شاندار کارکردگی کا مظاہرہ کیا۔ اس پروگرام میں پشتو معاشرے کی سماجی اقدار و روایات کی مکاشفہ کی جاتی تھی۔ ”سرچکے“ کا آپ کا کردار عام میں بے حد مقبول ہوا۔ اس پروگرام میں اہم معاشرتی برائیوں کی نشاندہی کر کے انہیں نہایت مزاحیہ انداز میں عام کے سامنے پیش کیا جاتا تھا۔ آپ کو نظم و متردونی کی ادائیگی پر یکساں مہور حاصل ہے۔ پاک بھارت جنگوں کے دوران آپ نے بے شمار قوی نکلیں نکھیں جنہیں ملی ویشن فائٹرین نے بے حد پسند کیا۔

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مقام: اسلام آباد

تاریخ: ۲۳ مارچ ۲۰۰۰ء

